SLAVERY BIBLIOGRAPHY

I have found these books to be useful sources of material to be read to students and for my personal use in planning lessons. You may need to select passages to be read to younger student from the adult books. Beverly J. McNeill


Erickson, Paul, *Daily Life on a Southern Plantation*, Lodestar Books (Dutton), New York, 1998, ISBN 0-525-67547-7 The photographs and drawings provide a great deal of information about many facets of life on a plantation. Note especially the plantation map. All of this book is worth sharing with students.

Farrow, Anne, Joel Lang, and Jennifer Frank, *Complicity: How the North Promoted, Prolonged and Profited from Slavery*, Ballentine Books, New York, 2005, ISBN 9780345467829 This book reveals the vital role of the North in perpetuating the slave trade and slavery. It is written by a team of journalists who reveal much information about real reason slavery continued in the U.S. This is a must read.


discuss ways history can be presented. I think it glosses over events and the illustrations are not attractive.


would read sections of chapters one to three, as well parts of the chapters on resistance to slavery. Omitting racial slurs is your call, but I do it.


This book is chock full of information about African Americans in whaling. It deals with reasons that men chose such a dangerous job, and profiles many people who had roles in both maritime industries and the abolitionist movement.


The chapter on “Maroons” is especially interesting, as are the chapters on “Rebel Abolitionists” and “Harriet Tubman and the Underground Rebellion”. The timeline of resistance to slavery on pp. 166-170 is also useful in revealing the scope of resistance to slavery.


This children’s book is based on William Craft’s narrative, *Running a Thousand Miles for Freedom: The Escape of William and Ellen Craft from Slavery*. The book is short and easy to read, but does give children an accurate idea of the Crafts’ escape from Georgia to Philadelphia, using both steamboats and trains. The disguise and close calls make this story very exciting.

This book is the result of 20 years of research on a woman who escaped from Duncan Cameron, the owner of Fairntosh, part of the Stagville Plantation Complex, in 1848, and spent years trying to gain the freedom of the children she had to leave behind. Mary Walker’s story includes many well-known abolitionists who tried to help her. It reflects changing perspectives on aiding runaway enslaved people during the antebellum period and shows how one family was able to triumph over racism. The story is highly complex in its depiction of abolitionists and a family which ended up with a different ethnic identity. Students may be intrigued to learn that the fictional Addy Walker’s mother is named Mary Walker after a very real person, whose story was known to the former Historic Stagville researcher, Alice Eley Jones, who was an advisor to Connie Porter the author of the Addy Walker Books in the American Girl Series.


Porter, Connie, Meet Addy, Scholastic, Inc., New York, 1993, ISBN 0-590-48329-3  This fictional story is Stagville based. There’s even a cowrie shell passed down in a family. A cowrie shell was found in the excavations at the slave houses behind the Bennehan House at Stagville. The doll shown in the excellent historical background at the
end of the original version of the book belongs to Historic Stagville and has been authenticated as being from the antebellum period. Boys and girls LOVE this book! The doll and artifacts from the American Girl Company really add to the value and impact of this book. The other books in the Addy series tell about the lives of escaped slaves in Philadelphia. There is much description of the support systems set up to help newly arrived people settle there and on the impact of the Civil War on free and enslaved African Americans.

Singleton, William Henry, Recollections of My Slavery Days, N.C. Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, 1999, ISBN 0-86526-287-x Mr. Singleton first ran away as a very young child, and his comments about the help he received from others reveal the many ways in which runaways moved about with the help of allies. My classes have found this book fascinating. Mr. Singleton runs away several times as a child, goes off to war with a young friend of his slaveholder, escapes to Union forces, trains a group of African American men to be soldiers, meets Abraham Lincoln and asks him to be allowed to serve in the army, does actually serve, and moves to upstate New York after the Civil War.

Thomas, Velma Maia, Lest We Forget, Crown Publishers, New York, 1997. ISBN 0-609-60030-3 This “three-dimensional interactive book” has copies of many documents, including a bill of sale in which a father has purchased his son’s freedom, a Civil War Recruitment Poster aimed at free men of color, as well as a picture of a slave ship which opens to show how people were crowded below.

Vlach, John Michael, By the Work of Their Hands: Studies in Afro-American Folklife, University of Virginia Press, Charlottesville
SLAVERY BIBLIOGRAPHY, PAGE 7

and London, 1991, ISBN 0-8139-1366-7  This scholarly text has many drawings and photographs. The picture on Haywood Dixon on page 163 shows an enslaved carpenter in Green County, N.C. in 1854. He is holding a carpenter’s square in the photograph


Wood, Peter, *When the Roll Is Called Up Yonder*, Burwell School, Hillsborough, 2005  This history of African Americans in Hillsborough, NC was written by Dr. Peter Wood, an Emeritus Professor of History at Duke University and a scholar and advisor of the Thomas Day Education Project, the precursor to the Apprend Foundation. It provides information covering the period from 1700 to 2005. It is available at the Burwell School Historic Site.